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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 11th April 1914.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

The Police and the High Court 333
Police arrangements in the High Court ... ib.
Lashkarpur mosques and tombs ... ... ib.
"A terrible story" ... ... ib.
"A serious complaint" 334
Robberies and other crimes in the Khejuri thana (Midnapore) ... ... ib.

(b)—*Working of the Courts*—

"The Chitpur case" 334
The case of *ex*-Guard Gomes 335

(c)—*Jails*—

"Preaching religion in jails" 335

(d)—*Education*—

The new Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University 335
The *ex*-Vice-Chancellor and the new Vice-Chancellor of the University ... ... ib.
"Vice-Chancellor" ... ... ib.
The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University ... 336
Decay of primary education ... ... ib.
"Are such men to create a feeling of respect for Englishmen?" ... ... ib.
"The Bihari University" ... ... ib.

PAGE.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration*—

Reform of District Board 337
"Self-Government in Bengal," ... ... ib.
"Unhealthy foul smell" in a Bakargunge village ... ib.
"Prevalence of cholera" ... ... ib.
"Bribery in a hospital" ... ... ib.
A slaughter-house at Puri 338

(f)—*Questions affecting the land*—

"A contradiction" 338
"The Midnapore settlement" ... ... ib.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—

"Village embankments" 338
The improvement of waterways ... ... ib.
Great inconvenience suffered by passengers for the Faridpur line by the Chittagong Mail of the Eastern Bengal State Railway 339
A Railway complaint ... ... ib.

(h)—*General*—

Rise in prices 339
Rise in the prices of vegetables ... ... ib.
"Self-Government" ... ... ib.
"Government and intoxicants" ... ... ib.
The new rules for Postal Savings Bank ... ib.
"Difficulty of Eastern Bengal men in getting into service" ... ... ib.
"A subdivision again" 340
"Delhi expenditure" ... ... ib.
Moslem deputation at Delhi and Lord Hardinge ... ib.
"Lord Hardinge" ... ... ib.
"A rumour" ... ... ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Contempt of Court Bill 340

PAGE.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

"The Minister of Tippera" 341

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"Stopping relief" 341

PAGE.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Provincial Conference at Comilla"—need of professional agitators 341
"We have spoken out our mind" ... ... ib.
"Acquirement of political rights by subject nations" 343
"Dependance" ... ... ib.
"The bread problem and famine" 344
The Bengal Literary Conference and Lord Carmichael ... ... ib.
"Colour prejudice in England" ... ... ib.
Home Rule in Ireland ... ... ib.
Home Rule in Ireland and the Political situation ... ib.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Aitihasik Chitra (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	......
7	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P)	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	......
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	......
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	......
22	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,500
23	"Balyasram" (P)	Do.	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	......	......
26	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	
27	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	480
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan [illegible] ushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hât	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu	......
53	"Byabasayi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	......
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	......	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	......	400
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haidar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

N.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	......	......
65	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ..	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ..	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	......	......
70	"Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ..	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 66 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do. ..	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mud by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
77	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Daily ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	600
78	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ..	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakhá" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 33 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 800

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	Bengali—continued.				
91	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,40
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do	Do. ..	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	90
93	"Jasohar" (N)... ...	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	6
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	5
95	"Jugi Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,4
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,00
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	500
98	"Kajer Loke" (P) .	Do.	Do. ..	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	isweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	12
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	500
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
105	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayatha; age 33 years.	600
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	......	1,000
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ..	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	350
114	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
116	"Manbhum (N)	Purulia	Weekly ...	Pagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
117	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
121	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P)	Faridpur	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P)	Do	Monthly	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	850
135	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P)	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	600
137	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	600
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
140	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das	500
141	"Paricharak" (N)	Do.	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 33 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 35 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	500
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrokona	Weekly	......	...
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Do.	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
150	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506
151	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly	750
152	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ashutosh Mukherji	500
153	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.	5,000
154	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300
155	"Puja" (P)	Do	Do.	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A.	250
156	"Puspodyan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
157	"Purulia Darpan" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
158	"Rahasya Prakas" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
159	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	......	200
162	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 34 years.	200
163	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna	500
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy	......
170	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
171	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das	200
172	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.	450
174	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000
176	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	......	......
179	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P)	Belgachia	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev	......
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
184	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Saradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	......
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 26 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	350
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Sahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
216	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
217	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami	3,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar	900
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A.	050
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Monthly	......	......
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700
228	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Hara Govinda Siromani	......
	English-Bengali.				
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	......
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
236	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine.' (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	......	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	......
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
	Garo.				
244	'Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	......	......

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Hindi.				
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sadananda Sukul	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Do.	Do.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 87 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
	Persian.				
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
261	"Devanagar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L.	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Do.	Do.	S. T. Jones	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
264	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Nawab Ali Muhammadan	1 000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N)	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Jelaladdin, Muhammadan	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Baam" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasiul Wahab.	......

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulati
1	"Prabahini" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	...

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK, April 4th, 1914.

The Police and the High Court.

THE *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes:—

The assassin of Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alum was caught by a *chaprasi* of the High Court. So far as we know no parade was held on the maidan presided over by the Viceroy or any high personage to give a reward of Rs. 750, or any reward for the matter of that, to the man. From the way in which the High Court is going, we should think it would be better to abolish the post of Sheriff and have his work done by the police. During sessions trials the Police Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner of Police might discharge the functions of the Sheriff.

NAYAK, April 4th, 1914.

Police arrangements in the High Court.

2. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th April is sorry to hear that visitors to the High Court during the trial of Nirmal Kanta Ray were not allowed to enter the Court room unless they gave to the policeman on duty all particulars as to their names, addresses, fathers' names, occupations, etc. Time was, says the paper, when the High Court used to be considered as the palladium of justice, but now it is the police who rule supreme there, and one would almost think that it is outside the pale of British rule. There have been many important cases tried in this Court, but never has there been such harassment of the public and even of barristers and vakils. Order inside the High Court premises has all along been maintained by the Court officers without any help from the police. But now—what a downfall!

AL-HILAL, April 1st, 1914.

Lashkarpur mosques and tombs.

3. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 1st April remarks that the question of the Lashkarpur tombs and mosques has arrived at a dangerous point. Prayers have not been heard, petitions have not been entertained, the ample time which Government had at its disposal to consider the question has not been taken advantage of. Has the time come for us to become despondent and decide for ourselves the utter uselessness of Government laws and promises?

There is no doubt that the last moment for giving an answer to this question has come. How long are we to wait and how long are we to pray? The disaster is upon us and the temple-houses of God are seeing before it nothing but destruction and ruin. Now this event has ceased to be merely a Calcutta question. It has passed on to the whole Moslem population of India and it has become a duty for us to advise our people to remain quiet. But all the same before the thing completely gets out of control, it would be better for the Government to show its parental solicitude and affection.

BANGAVASI, April 4th, 1914.

"A terrible story."

4. Referring to the mysterious disappearance of a young Bengali lady from the Calcutta Port Commissioners' ferry-steamer *Nalini*, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes:—

No trace of the lady has been found as yet, and although her father-in-law, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji, made a representation about the matter to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the 17th March, he has not so far got any reply. From the application it appears that the lady had about five hundred rupees worth of ornaments on her person and that after the two other women, her fellow-passengers, had left the steamer, a khalasi was seen coming out of the cabin occupied by her. This man was questioned by the missing lady's brother and some other gentlemen as to what had taken him inside a cabin set apart for females, and he answered that he had gone because it was quite empty. When the steamer reached Bally the young lady was not to be found. The matter was reported the same night to the police-stations at Cossipore and Muchipara, and information was also sent the next day to the higher authorities of both the Calcutta and the Bengal Police as well as to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. It is suspected by the lady's father-in-law that either she has been thrown overboard, or she has been murdered and her body kept hidden somewhere in the lower deck and buried at night after the arrival of the steamer at Sibtala Ghât. If the story be true, the matter must be a very grave one indeed, and we invite His Excellency the Governor's attention to it.

BANGAVASI,
April 4th, 1914.

"A serious complaint."

5. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April publishes a summary of the letter which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 29th March over the signature of Ghugan Mondal of Talberia-Charulia in the Kushtia subdivision of Nadia, and says:—

The writer's allegations are that the man who works the steam-pump at the railway station at Radhikapur assaulted him and tried to rob him of a bundle containing five hundred rupees in cash on the 20th January last. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the station-master, but so far nothing seems to have been done by the railway authorities in the matter. May we ask Lord Carmichael and the Railway Board to kindly take the necessary action?

NIHAR,
March 24th, 1914.

Robbery and other crimes in the Khejuri thana (Midnapore).

6. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 24th March writes to say that robberies, cattle-lifting and arson have become very frequent in the villages within the jurisdiction of the Khejuri thana and that life and property have become very unsafe. The paper mentions the names of the persons who have been the victims of these crimes, and considers it a great pity that the police have so far failed to catch the offenders. Things were not so during the time of Maulvi Ekamat Ali who was in charge of the thana before.

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

NAYAK,
April 3rd, 1914.

"The Chitpur case."

7. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April has the following:—

The trial for the murder of Inspector Nripendra Chandra Ghosh has come to a close for the second time. Who knows what will happen next? We shall, on the present occasion, set forth the funny things which we have noticed and enjoyed in this connection:—

(1) On behalf of the prosecution, the Government, the case was conducted by two distinguished Bengali lawyers, the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and the Hon'ble Mr. Mitra. On the prosecution side there was not a single white man, all were black folk.

(2) The defence of the accused was and will be conducted by the leading European Barrister of the High Court, Mr. Norton. For a month and-a-half, for a month during the first trial and for two weeks during the second trial, Mr. Norton has night and day devoted his thoughts to this case. He has been utterly indifferent to considerations of pecuniary profit.

(3) The black Barristers for the prosecution have served in return for heavy fees. On the defence side all, black or white, have served without any remuneration; indeed, many of them have had to pay something out of their own pockets.

(4) There were 18 jurors in connection with the two trials, six of them were Europeans or whites and 12 were Bengalis or blacks. The first nine jurors acquitted the accused of the charge of murder. On the other charges the jurors differed at first in the proportion of five against four, and in the second trial, in that of seven against two. In other words, of the 18 jurors, 12 have held the accused innocent of all charges and 6 have held him guilty.

(5) As a result of this case, Nirmal Kanta Ray and, most of all, the well-known Mr. Norton have become extremely popular. Nobody ever made a spirited and fiery speech like this since the days of Mr. Anstey in the Wahabi case. Mr. Norton has earned an amount of fame such as it rarely falls to the lot of a man to earn. In this case, while Government has spent money, it is Mr. Norton who has earned undying fame and influence.

These five funny things we have noticed already. What more is to follow, we cannot say.

This case has also many points which have been made occasions for jokes:—

(1) Rai Saheb Tarak Nath Sadhu was the only Saheb on the prosecution side. All the rest were black folk.

(2) Many new titles have been created, *e.g.*, "M. A. of the Presidency Jail."

(3) Nirmal Kanto Ray has lost his father. But considering how Mr. Norton taking up his defence is trying to save him, Mr. Norton may be said to stand in *loco parentis* towards Nirmal. His father, had be been alive, could not have done as much.

(4) The Sheriff has been put to a heavy expense this time. He has had to entertain nine jurors for a month and a-half. Almost all the jurors have partaken of his hospitality. Taking each meal to have cost a rupee and-a-half, nine men would cost Rs. 17-8. The Sheriff, unhappy man, had thus to spend in all Rs. 594 on account of tiffin for 44 days.

(5) We hear that Government has spent daily a sum of Rs. 5,000 on Barristers' fees and other necessary expenses in this case. That means that in 44 days a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 has been spent. Many people suppose that in this case Government has made an outlay of three lakhs of rupees. At the lowest estimation no sum less than a lakh and-a-half has been spent. That is certainly not a very trifling amount.

(6) Such Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court as might have been suffering from dyspepsia are about to get cured. For they had to stand listening for days to the addresses of Messrs. Sinha and Norton. So one expects bowel complaints to be cured.

(7) Those who went to Court to witness the trial have had their names and addresses taken down by the police, of whom there was quite a strong muster in the High Court during these days. There are other funny things yet, of which we shall speak later on.

The case of *ex*-Guard Gomes.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 4th, 1914.

8. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 4th April cannot view with favour the recent action of the High Court in refusing to enhance the sentence of fine of Rs. 75 passed upon *ex*-guard Gomes of the Assam-Bengal Railway for having sought to outrage the modesty of a Bengali female passenger travelling on that line. The guard as a youth of immature years may be deserving of pity. But the Judges cannot have forgotten how a Hindu woman dishonoured like this suffers social persecution in many ways. A fine of Rs. 75 is certainly an utterly inadequate punishment for an offence so heinous as trying to outrage a respectable Hindu female.

(*c*)—*Jails*.

"Preaching religion in jails."

PALLIVARTA,
Mar. 31st, 1914.

9. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 31st March approves of the arrangements made by the Madras Government for giving religious instruction to convicts in jails, and says that similar steps should be taken by the Government of Bengal.

(*d*)—*Education*.

The new Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

NAYAK,
April 2nd, 1914.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April heartily thanks His Excellency Lord Hardinge for appointing a non-official as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The paper has a very high regard for Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, who comes of a well-known family and is a man of sterling merits.

The *ex*-Vice Chancellor and the new Vice-Chancellor of the University.

BASUMATI,
April 4th, 1914.

11. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes that Sir Asutosh Mukherji undeniably displayed extraordinary abilities in the discharge of his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. But at the same time, he was a little too much inclined to patronise his own creatures. But for this fault, his merits would have shown to better advantage. His successor is also a man of uncommon intelligence, with long experience of University affairs. Government ought to be congratulated on his selection.

"Vice-Chancellor."

BANGAVASI,
April 4th, 1914.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April speaks of the great abilities of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and also

expresses its heartfelt satisfaction at the appointment of Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari to the post because he is the first non-official to fill it. The paper, however, advises Dr. Sarvadhikari not to allow flatterers and sycophants to gain any favours from him, for if he keeps this counsel in mind he will be able to undo much of the work of the last eight years.

JAGARAN,
April 5th, 1914.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

13. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th April warmly praises Sir Ashutosh Mukherji's services as Vice-Chancellor, and acclaims Dr. Sarvadhikari as a worthy successor. With such men available for the office, why should Government contemplate the appointment of a salaried man to this office?

JAGARAN,
April 5th, 1914.

Decay of primary education.

14. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th April deprecates the too frequent changes which under the name of reforms are being introduced into the educational world of Bengal. Before one system has time to mature, it is replaced by a new one. This is most unsettling to teachers and the taught alike.

The paper also deprecates the policy of Government in spending large sums of money on improved school-buildings. The money so spent on a single school might be better utilized in aiding seven or eight schools for a whole year.

In conclusion, the paper asks Government to inquire why there has been a falling off in the number of students attending primary schools.

SANJIVANI,
April 2nd, 1914.

"Are such men to create a feeling of respect for Englishmen?"

15. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April hears that an English Professor of the Dacca College went to do some business at a local bank. He found one of the College students on the verandah of the bank building and forthwith began to kick him. The paper requests the Government to enquire into the allegation, and asks what they will do with such a man in the Education Department.

BASUMATI,
April 4th, 1914.

"The Bihari University"

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th April, in referring to the Report of the Patna University Committee, writes:—

The note of dissent from the Report signed by Professors Russell and Jackson shows that the necessary materials in the shape of students and teachers for the creation of a University are wanting in Bihar. Money can supply a set of teachers, but students will not be forthcoming until the whole community is sufficiently advanced to appreciate the benefits of education. The creation of a new University in Bihar will degrade the standard of education there. For, the Biharis are still far more backward than the Bengalis in the matter of education. But, of course, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha may have persuaded the Biharis that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.

The new University will be a sort of hybrid, both federal and teaching. And the colleges affiliated to it in the mufassal (*e.g.*, at Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, etc.) will necessarily be inferior, educationally speaking, to the colleges at Patna directly under the University. What is the use of a new University if the old model of the Calcutta University is to be followed? The Cuttack College would be controlled more easily from Calcutta than from Patna. And yet such a curious superfluous institution is to cost some 92 lakhs initially.

The fact is, the new University will restrict the sphere of activity of the Calcutta University and injure it, without doing any good to Bihar. For, the new Patna University is not being formed as a teaching University—the model to which present-day Universities should conform. The following reasons have been assigned by the University Committee as to why a teaching University cannot be established at Patna:—(1) It will involve the abolition of the mufassal colleges, and the consequent sundering of many cherished associations. This is a flimsy reason which ought not to carry any weight with educationists with whom considerations of educational efficiency ought to be supreme. Apart from that, all the existing college buildings are proposed to be rebuilt. Is that how old associations and memories are going to be cherished? (2) The second cause assigned is that students from a distance will not be able to come to and go from Patna. But such journeys will have to be undertaken only once or twice a year, and scholarships might have been provided to compensate them for this expense. In any event it is no argument for changing the whole character of a University. (3) The third ground is that guardians do not like sending their wards away from their care. In Bengal now-a-days students from Chittagong come to Calcutta for education. Why then should students from Muzaffarpur find it difficult to come over to Patna?

The real reason is that the time for a teaching University in Bihar is not yet come. This is what Professors Russell and Jackson say in effect. The necessary ingredients of a high-class University in the province are wanting, yet a heavy sum of 92 lakhs is to be spent on the up-keep of a set of foreign professors. Such waste of public money is fortunately rare, and we protest against it with all the emphasis at our command.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

Jasohar,
Mar. 28th, 1914.

Reform of District Boards.

17. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 28th March, in referring to Mr. Banerji's recent resolution in Council on District Boards, suggests that three fourths of the members of each Board should be elected and one-fourth nominated. They should have non-official elected Chairmen also. The presence of a Magistrate at the head of a Board prevents the free expression of unofficial opinion.

Jagaran,
April 5th, 1914.

"Self-Government in Bengal."

18. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th April thinks that the public will agree with Government in holding that the work of the District and Local Boards was unsatisfactory last year. Our people agitate for local self government, but they do not know how to use the rights granted them. Could not the money lying unused by these Boards be utilized to the public advantage?

Barisal Hitaishi,
Mar. 30th, 1914.

"Unhealthy foul smell" in a Bakargunge village.

19. Writing in the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 30th March, Babu Manoranjan Guha Thakurta says that on the southern bank of the *khal* lying south of the village Narottampur in the Bakarganj district, and by the side of the Local Board road there are kilns for burning mollusks for making lime. Formerly, dry oyster shells used to be burnt in the kilns, so that no foul smell was emitted by them. But now a class of crustacea of the conch type, called in vernacular *jan?*, is burnt in the kilns, shells and nacres all. The nacres rot within the shells and emit a most foul smell when put in fire. During all the summer months that the south wind blows this smell is wafted into the village and causes cholera. The subdivisional officer has been petitioned in the matter, but as yet to no effect. The south wind has begun to blow and the villagers are living in a state of panic with the thought of being attacked with cholera constantly in their minds. The village is thickly populated and the foul smell from the kilns is poisoning whole pupulation. An outbreak of cholera in a virulent form is being apprehended. The attention of the District Magistrate and Civil Surgeon is drawn to the matter.

Bangavasi,
April 4th, 1914.

"Prevalence of cholera."

20. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April publishes two letters from its correspondents who say that cholera is violent in the villages of Sultan Sahadi, Atadi, Kangalpara, Bhairabdi, Uchitpura, Dasirdia, Jangalia, etc., in the Dacca district and at Madunia, near Kandhi, in Murshidabad. Quite a large number of men are dying in these villages every day; and as the root-cause of the epidemic is bad drinking-water, the paper asks the Government to improve the water-supply of Bengal without delay.

Bangavasi,
April 4th, 1914.

"Bribery in a hospital."

21. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April reproduces a letter which appeared in the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* of the 18th March (translated and submitted to the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary on the 2nd April, 1914), over the signature of Babu Girija Bhushan Chatterjee, regarding the alleged demanding of bribes from patients by the Lady Doctor in charge of the female ward in the hospital at Murshidabad. The paper asks the Government to enquire into the matter, and, if the story of the oppression described in the letter be true, to take severe steps in the matter.

HINDUSTHAN,
April 4th, 1914.

A slaughter-house at Puri.

22. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 4th April endorses the appeal made by the *Bangavasi* to the Commissioner of Orissa to abolish the slaughter-house lately started at Puri by the local Municipality against the wishes of the orthodox Hindu population all over India.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"A contradiction."

23. Reazuddin Ahmed of Balijuri, Mymensingh, writes, on behalf of the local Khademul Islam Society, to the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, strongly protesting against certain suggestions made in that paper regarding the rights of *jotdars* (noticed in paragraph 26 of the Weekly Report on Native Papers for the 21st March, 1914). The first of these suggestions was that the zamindar should get a landlord's fee at the fixed rate of 25 per cent. on the price of the *jot* sold. This would be ruinous from the *jotdar's* point of view. At present, taking the average value of each *pakhi* of land at Rs. 200 (a moderate estimate), the purchasing *jotdar* will have to pay a *nazarana* of Rs. 50. At present many *jotdars* are bringing ruin on themselves by having to pay *nazarana* at rates ranging from 8 to 10 or 15 per cent. How then can they face the prospect of paying a *nazarana* at the rate of 25 per cent?

The second suggestion to which exception is taken is that *jots* in one zamindari should not be sold to a raiyat living in a distant mauza. Why? Such sales at present are permitted, but no inconvenience results in consequence to the zamindar in the matter of collecting rents or the like. Why then should not the prevailing practice be accorded legal recognition? Why again should it be suggested that ryots in one mauza should be legally debarred from borrowing money from a *mahajan* in another mauza? The adoption of these suggestions will place the debtor-ryot wholly at the mercy of the local *mahajan*, who will in consequence raise his rate of interest.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"The Midnapore settlement."

24. Ashutosh Jana of Purulia writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, complaining that in the records of the settlement operations now pending in Midnapore the *bhagchasis* are being given the status of permanent raiyats. This is causing serious loss to the raiyats who originally held the land. There are plenty of legal decisions affirming that *bhagchasis* are not raiyats in any sense. By giving them a status which the Civil Courts will not uphold, the cost of the settlement operations and the time taken by them are being increased for nothing. Then, again, the cost of the operations will be shared half by the raiyats. But the raiyats are already paying for the feed of many amins quartered in their villages, and is it fair to make them pay again?

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

NIHAR,
Mar. 26th, 1914.

"Village embankments."

25. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 26th March writes:—

The road which runs between Nandakumar Khas Pushkarani in the Bhagawanpur mauza and the Janput Sarap Road, about a mile and-a-half to the east of Contai, had been damaged by the recent floods but has been repaired by the Local Board. This road runs through the Khasmahal villages of Darua, Barh, Chunfuli, Gopinathpur and Benipur. There are a number of embankments in these villages which have been breached by the floods, but have not yet been repaired by the Government. This is causing a serious loss to crops; and unless something is done without delay, next year's crops will also fail. The embankments in the villages of Chandanpur and Khandarpapur are also badly in need of repairs.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

Improvement of waterways.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

The Bengal Government is going to spend Rs. 8 lakhs on the improvement of waterways in the Presidency. This is quite an inadequate amount. Even a crore of rupees for this purpose would not be too large. But still something is better than nothing, and we are glad even that this small amount has been sanctioned.

FARIDPUR HITAISHINI, Mar. 31st, 1914.

Great inconvenience suffered by passengers for the Faridpur line by the Chittagong Mail of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

27. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 31st March complains of the inconvenience suffered by passengers for the Faridpur line, owing to the recent change in the timing of the Chittagong Mail which now leaves Sealdah at 7-24 A.M., instead of 7-9 A.M., as before, and arrives at Rajbari too late for the connecting train for Faridpur. Passengers have thus to wait at Rajbari for four or five hours before they can catch the next train; and, considering that there is no waiting-room or proper latrine arrangements at this station, they have to put up with no end of discomfort.

SAMAY, April 3rd, 1914.

A Railway complaint.

28. A correspondent to the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that the appeal made to the Railway Board on the 20th March for a waiting-room for females at the railway station at Ondal (on the East India Railway) has so far led to nothing. The writer considers it a great pity that, while a small station like Oyaria has such a waiting-room, an important station like Ondal should be without one.

(h)—*General.*

HITAVADI, April 3rd, 1914.

Rise in prices.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April would like to know what steps Government has taken or proposes to take regarding Mr. K. L. Dutt's prices enquiry. Prices are still rising and causing the most serious hardship to the poorer middle class population. Will not Government do something in the matter promptly?

SAMAY, April 3rd, 1914.

Rise in the prices of vegetables.

30. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April says that something should be done to lower the prices of vegetables which are rising steadily. Vegetables are grown very largely in this country, and so the paper wonders why they are becoming dearer.

HITAVADI, April 3rd, 1914.

"Self-Government."

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

Government is about to issue a Resolution on local self-government. But its recent Resolution on education has created despair in the public mind, and, further, since Government has done nothing to promote provincial autonomy, none can expect it to take any important move towards the promotion of local self-government.

BARISAL HITAISHI, March 30th, 1914.

"Government and intoxicants."

32. The *Barisal Hataishi* [Barisal] of the 30th March quotes a paragraph from the *Jyoti* newspaper in which the writer, referring to the efforts of the Russian Government to suppress drunkenness in Russia, says that the Government of India also ought to take up the work earnestly in India. There is no doubt that the object of the Government in keeping a monopoly of the sale of intoxicants to itself is to suppress intemperance, but this purpose is practically frustrated by the prevalence among the underlings of the Excise Department of the idea that they exist only for increasing the revenue of the Government. They, therefore, always adopt such steps as help to increase the sale of intoxicants. Shops for selling intoxicants are thus increasing in the country. Intoxicating liquors were never before so widely in use in India as they are now.

NAYAK, April 2nd, 1914.

The new rules for Postal Savings Bank.

33. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd April fully approves of the new rules for making deposits at the Post Office Savings Bank, which will be of great benefit to the public, though private banks may suffer some loss thereby.

BARISAL HITAISHI, March 30th, 1914.

"Difficulty of Eastern Bengal men in getting into service."

34. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 30th March quotes a paragraph from the *Jyoti* newspaper which again is taken from the *Herald* newspaper of Dacca. In this paragraph the *Herald* complains that in filling posts in the Government service too much partiality is shown towards Western Bengal men to a disregard of the claims of Eastern Bengal men of equal and, sometimes, higher merit. Western Bengal B.L.'s get appointments as Munsifs sooner than Eastern Bengal M.A., B.L.'s even in Eastern Bengal. Registered candidates for the Munsifi get officiating appointments within 3 or 4 years from the date of the registration of their names, if they happen to be Western

Bengal men, but similar candidates from Eastern Bengal do not get such appointments till they have waited to the last moment. Again, of the 930 clerks in the Secretariats and other important offices under the Government of Bengal, only 146 are Eastern Bengal men while 806 are Western Bengal men and 23 belong to other provinces. If Eastern Bengal men have to enjoy the fruits of the amendment of the partition in this manner, how will they like it?

TIPPERA HITAISHI,
March 25th, 1914.

"A subdivision again."

35. A correspondent of the *Tippera Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 25th March objects to the selection of Homna as the head-quarters of the new subdivision about to be created in the district. Homna is situated on the edge of the area forming the new subdivision, and what is really wanted is a place which will be centrally situated with respect to the area for which it will be the head-quarters. Then again since Chandpur may possibly be transferred to the Noakhali district and other territorial changes too may be contemplated in connection with this transfer, it would be best not to start any new subdivision in Tippera for the present.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"Delhi expenditure."

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April, referring to Lord Hardinge's recent statement in Council in regard to the cost of constructing the new Delhi, remarks: "These ten crores are wilful waste. Every one knows that the new city will be a failure. Why then so heavy an outlay on it?"

AL-HILAL,
April 1st, 1914.

Moslem deputation at Delhi and Lord Hardinge.

37. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 1st April says that the causes of Moslem unrest in India pointed out in the address read by the Moslem deputation which waited on the Viceroy the other day are altogether incorrect. The causes were not external only, for the Cawnpore mosque incident created a widespread unrest among the Moslems of India.

Proceeding further, it says that it is glad that His Excellency referred in flattering terms to the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. But if by doing so he meant to draw the attention of the public to the political beliefs and principles of that gentleman, then indeed it is a matter for regret. The time for relying on that policy is gone. Praise be unto God that that policy is dead.

It further says that Lord Hardinge must soon correct his ideas about loyalty being a principle of Mahammadan faith. It says that the one pivot of the Moslem faith is unity of God. A Moslem is required by his religion to show his loyalty to God only and to none else.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"Lord Hardinge."

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that Lord Hardinge's term of office will expire before long. He has made himself memorable in Indian history by what he has done, but he has not been able to show India how she has gained by the Anglo-Russian Convention, as he promised to do on the eve of his assumption of office. For, India's military expenditure has not yet been reduced.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"A rumour."

39. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April deprecates the idea of Lord Kitchener being selected as the next Viceroy of India. The repressive policy he has adopted in Egypt has suppressed all outward manifestations of unrest in that country, but the flame of discontent is burning inwardly all the same. So, if he tries the same policy in India, things will go from bad to worse.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 31st, 1914.

The Contempt of Court Bill.

40. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 31st March takes exception to the Contempt of Court Bill which has been recently introduced in the Imperial Council. It characterises certain of its provisions as unnecessarily harsh. The section of the Bill which provides for the punishment of the Editor of a paper for publishing incorrect reports of a case will, in its opinion, tell heavily on vernacular newspapers. As they generally print translations from the English reports, they cannot be sure against inaccuracies creeping in. Objection is also taken by the paper to the provision against criticism of cases decided by law-courts.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"The Minister of Tippera."

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April objects to the selection of the Kumar Bahadur of Tippera to be Minister of the State. He is known to be animated by no friendly feelings towards the people of the State.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI,
April 4th, 1914.

"Stopping relief."

42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th April is sorry to learn from one of its contemporaries that the granting of relief to the people of the Contai subdivision in Midnapore is to be stopped from the current month. There is still considerable distress in the place, and the paper asks the Government not to close the relief just now, for it would be a great disgrace for them if they were to allow even a single man to die of starvation.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
Mar. 30th, 1914.

"Provincial Conference at Comilla"—need of professional agitators.

43 The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 30th March, referring to the ensuing meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Comilla under the presidentship of Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti, says:—

The reason why political agitation has not as yet been successful in this country has been discovered, but though discovered, its remedy has not yet been applied. What is necessary is that a class of professional agitators should be created whose sole business in life will be to agitate in all sorts of constitutional ways, and the country should maintain them for this work. The state of politics in the country is gradually becoming so complicated on account of the appearance of divers questions that it is no longer possible for men following ordinary vocations of life such as the vocation of law, medicine and so forth, to do justice to them in their leisure time. A permanent fund should be opened on the occasion of the ensuing conference for the maintenance of professional agitators.

NAYAK,
April 4th, 1914.

"We have spoken out our mind."

44. The following is a full translation of an article under the marginally-noted heading which appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th April:—

It is not very long ago—it is only two years—that His Majesty King George visited this country. In spite of the fact that the rejoicings and festivities held on the occasion of the visit engrossed the attention of the people, it must be admitted that peace reigned in the country during the period of His Majesty's sojourn here. It must also be admitted that His Majesty aroused the feeling of loyalty in the minds of the people. It cannot be denied that for some years previous to his visit to this country a regular current of discontent had been flowing through the land and the fire of unrest had been burning all over the country. But the Royal visit, the gracious words of hope uttered by His Majesty, as well as his acts here, and, above all, the goodness of the Indian heart served to stem the tide of discontent and quench the fire of unrest. It is but two years now since His Majesty returned to his own country, and already the state of things here has become just as bad as before. Scarcely had His Majesty left India than a bomb was thrown at the Viceroy and made him bed-ridden; our rulers became doubtful of the loyalty of a section of our countrymen; news of political decoities began to come from Eastern Bengal; a number of police-officers were shot and some were even killed; and at last evidence came to show that the entire country from Lahore to Bengal was seething with sedition.

May we ask, why after being once repressed does sedition raise its head again? Who, again, is responsible for its reappearance? Certainly some particular individual or some particular community. There can be no doubt that the country became perfectly quiet two years ago. If any one holds a different view we must call him a blind or an ignorant person, or at any rate a slanderer. To admit that there is sedition in the country implies the unfitness of our rulers; for, ruling a country means nothing but keeping the people under control by threat or by kindness, just as necessary. As soon as a man can stand on his own legs he tries to assert himself. It is in the nature of human beings not to submit to a state of bondage, and if he happens to be in such a state he always tries to break through his bonds. The merit of the rulers of a country, therefore, lies in being able to keep the people under proper control. If there is sedition among the people, or if the country be really seething with sedition, it means a great disgrace for the rulers. In spite of threats and kindness being both necessary instruments of a Government, the former should never be used if the latter can serve any purpose. The Governor who can keep the people in hand by kindness alone is really an able ruler of men. On the other hand, the Governor who prefers the other alternative—threats only shows his unfitness for the position he occupies.

The history of India does not give any evidence of Indians ever having anything to do with sedition. Indians have meekly submitted to oppression, but never raised their hands in retaliation. The most that they have ever done is to stand up now and then to protest against an act of oppression, and sink back to their usual quietness at the next moment. It must, therefore, be admitted that there are causes which have created unrest among a certain section of the people of the country. Some point out the poverty of the people as the cause of this unrest. But we do not hold this view ourselves; for, no other people can suffer bodily pain as patiently as Indians can. In times of famine Indians die in silence, but never think of becoming violent. Man can easily disregard physical pain, but he cannot brook wrong and injustice, and these are the things which create unrest. Even hungry men, who would silently submit to death by starvation during a famine, would not be silent if he were to find any injustice being done. That is why we say that man can submit to anything but wrong and injustice. We should think that the present unrest in India is the result of wrong or injustice. Some say that Western education creates in the Indian's mind an aspiration for the Western form of Government, and that the failure of this aspiration leads him to adopt the sinful ways of the West. We do not deny this, but we must say that wrong and injustice are the main causes of unrest. If Western education breeds in the Indians a desire for the western form of Government his mind turns towards one particular thing. And when he fails to obtain that object the idea that some wrong or some injustice has been done to him becomes strong in his mind. And it is this idea which breeds unrest. Besides, it is you who have taught Indians that all classes of His Majesty's subjects are equal. So when the Indians find that it is not so in practice, he thinks that he is being unjustly treated and becomes restive.

We have spoken of causes and effects at great length, but we do not know whether this discussion will lead to anything. For, such a discussion is not at all a new one. In fact, the topic is discussed very widely, but what good does it all do? We will now speak of the thing we have mentioned at the beginning of this article. We have tried to show that to admit the existence of sedition in the land means a great disgrace for the rulers themselves. It is never prudent to trumpet one's own failings. Hence we should think that even if there really be sedition in the country our rulers ought not to say so. They will thus save themselves from being stigmatised as worthless, and at the same time make sedition less violent, for nothing deprives crime of its strength so much as indifference does. There is a Bengali saying which means that the denial of the presence even of snake-poison makes it disappear. And this is scientifically true, for diseases are often cured if no notice is taken of them. If a disease cannot be got rid of in this way one must know that is very deep-rooted. Such a disease cannot be cured unless its very root is removed; it is not amenable to any treatment by guess. In India, however, it is this very treatment by guess that is being resorted to now. The real political offender is not caught; the crime committed by Ram is foisted on the shoulders of Sham who is arrested and harassed; and the result is that Sham becomes an object of public sympathy.

First of all, it is a sin to persecute an imaginary criminal while the real one is at large; and, secondly, such a thing lowers the rulers in public esteem as soon as it is known that there is something wrong in the administration and that the rulers are powerless to catch the real offenders. If, besides, a case instituted by the Government against a person fails, the people are led to think that their rulers are encouraging falsehood. We have spoken out our mind. We will not be sorry if what we say be not accepted, for our business is only to express our opinions: we are not to go beyond that. We will not meddle with things beyond our province, nor will we transgress the limits fixed for us.

PRAVASI,
Chaitra, 1320 (B.E.).

"Acquirement of political rights by subject nations."

45. In the course of a small article under the heading "Acquirement of political rights by subject nations," the *Pravasi* [Calcutta] for Chaitra, 1320 (B.E.), says that one nation can never keep another nation under subjection if the latter is or grows to be its equal in physical, intellectual and moral attainments. This was proved by the declaration of American Independence. The grant of self government to the Australian Colonials and especially to the South African Boers also proves it. Boer ill-treatment of South African Indians was one of the main causes which caused the Boer War. But even now, in spite of the Boer-land being subject to England, the South African Indians are getting no better treatment from the Boers. Why? Because the Boers are powerful and so the English do not dare displease them by interfering in their domestic affairs. The remedy, however, for the sorrows of the South African Indians is aptly coming from those Indians themselves. Under the leadership of Messrs. Gandhi and Gokhale and with the generous support of Lord Hardinge they are resolutely claiming their just rights which, as they have been really awakened to a full sense of the justice of their cause, they are bound to get sooner or later.

The conquerors also of a people may, if they be sufficiently generous, so rule and educate them as to make them in the long run capable of ruling their country and taking a place among the great nations of the world Such conquerors were the English, professedly at least, if not always in practice. It was not merely by the sword that Englishmen came to be the rulers of India. Oppressed by the state of anarchy which prevailed in this country during the last days of Musalman rule, the Indians themselves welcomed the English as their rulers. And the early race of English rulers of India were guided by the idea that they held the government of the country as a trust for the Indians till the latter were sufficiently grown up and educated to be able to take it up themselves. It was with this idea that Lord Macaulay framed his scheme of English education for the Indians. Eminent statesmen also like the Marquis of Hastings have expressed the same idea. The present time, however, does not seem to be propitious for the growth of such large-hearted and far-seeing statesmen among the English and it is a pity to hear even a man like Lord Morley say that so far as imagination goes, one does not see the time when India will become separate from England. The craving for independence is natural in man. As the light of knowledge grows stronger and stronger in men's hearts, this craving becomes more and more powerful, and once roused in this way it can never be subdued, but is sure to achieve its end in the long run even by means of thoroughly lawful and constitutional methods. An instance of how an advanced nation can train another nation for independence is furnished by American administration in the Philippines.

KAYASTHA PATRIKA,
Chaitra, 1320 (B.E.).

"Dependance"

46. In a poem under the heading "Dependance," the *Kayastha Patrika* [Calcutta] for Chaitra, 1320 (B.E.), writes:—

O birds in human form, why do you forsake a free life with its joys and choose to lead the life of a prisoner? Why do you prefer the washings of other men's feet to the pure crystal water of the river? Why for the sake of a mouthful of food do you fawn upon others? Ah! will that day ever return to India when her sons will till the soil with their own hands, and when the land will again put on a verdant garb? It is a great pity that in spite of all their poverty the people of India should not care to betake themselves to the callings of their ancestors. Indeed, it is idle to expect a nation, which wilfully bears the burden of dependance, to turn its mind to real work.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"The bread problem and famine."

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

Our officials are accustomed to point to the annually growing foreign trade of India as an indubitable proof of India's growing prosperity. But all their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, the fact is undeniable that the struggle for existence among Indians is daily growing keener. Three-fourths of the population are constantly on the verge of starvation, because of the high prices prevailing. Indeed, the bread problem has come to be the problem in the country. Officials so far have taken no steps to find out a permanent solution of the problem. When famines do actually break out, they organise temporary measures for relief, more or less successful, but there it ends. Some time ago, there was an enquiry into the prevailing high prices and a report was submitted to Government, but apparently it has been pigeon-holed. This is another evidence that Government has no serious desire to tackle this bread problem.

Recently there has been an outbreak of famine in certain parts of India. Lord Hardinge, speaking in Council, expressed his sympathy with the sufferers, but unhappily he gave no indication of a desire to take up the question of preventing famines. He apparently adheres to the old theory of these being natural calamities. This is rather poor consolation. After all, other countries too suffer from inadequate rainfall and yet famines do not break out there. Cannot adequate irrigational facilities be provided, making the raiyat independent of the vagaries of the atmosphere? A larger outlay on irrigation, if necessary accompanied with a curtailment of the outlay on railways, may well be demanded of the Government by the people. And if that cannot be done, let sceintific methods of agriculture be taught to the raiyats, so that they may make their fields more fertile than now and utilize the heavy yield of one fat year to eke out the slender outturn of two lean years. In conclusion, we earnestly appeal to our rulers to take up this question in earnest. Hunger cannot be appeased by words of sympathy alone such as our officials now-a-days are so profuse in.

JAGARAN,
April 5th, 1914.

The Bengal Literary Conference and Lord Carmichael.

48. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 5th April expresses its satisfaction at the fact that Lord Carmichael has consented to open in person the forthcoming Bengal Literary Conference at Calcutta.

HITAVADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"Colour prejudice in England."

49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that lately there was a meeting at the London Hospital to prevent the further admission of Indians into that institution for purposes of medical training, and one Captain Forbes, I.M.S., took a leading part in this meeting. A good many serious allegations were made against the character of Indians which ought to be rebutted. And further, the Dean of the college has not acted impartially in regard to this matter. There ought to be a protest made against his conduct also.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN,
Mar. 30th, 1914.

Home Rule in Ireland.

50. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 30th March remarks that one fact which comes out prominently before the public in the struggle for Home Rule in Ireland is display of religious intolerance to a degree even unknown to the most uncivilised races. It remarks that it does not say this in disparagement of the English, but rather in a spirit of commendation.

It directs the attention of the Persians to the enthusiasm which is being exhibited in Ulster against Home Rule and to the large contributions which are being made towards the movement.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
April 1st, 1914.

Home Rule in Ireland and the Political situation.

51. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st April, pointing to the lamentable political situation in England, remarks that the ultimate effect of all these political complexities cannot be guessed, but that one thing is plain, namely, that there is no hope of a speedy settlement of the whole affair.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
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REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 11th April 1914

CONTENTS.

Page.

List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch 235

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The debate on deportations 237

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Sequel to the police *zulum* case at Kalia, Jessore 237

(b)—Working of the Courts—

The letter-bomb case 238
Assaults on Indians by Europeans ... ... ib.
The Chitpur murder case 239

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

The Tropical School of Medicine 239
Ditto ditto 240

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

Nil.

Page.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

Nil.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

Nil.

(h)—General—

The desecration of mosques at Kidderpore ... 241
The Inspector of Judicial Offices ... ... ib.
The Bengal Provincial Conference ... ... ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Lord Carmichael and anarchical crimes ... 242
Why sanitary reforms are not carried out ... ib.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bengal Moslem League 243
Indian medical students in England ... ... ib.

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[*As it stood on 1st July 1913.*]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East"	Do.	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan	500

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

BENGALEE,
4th April 1914.

The debate on deportations.

276. The *Bengalee* remarks that the House of Commons has condemned the South African deportations, and what is more, it has adopted a resolution accepted by Mr. Harcourt "that the rights of British citizens contained in the *Magna Charta*, the Petition of Rights and the Habeas Corpus Act, as representing the freedom of the subject are those which the House desires to see applied to British subjects throughout the Empire." But where was this desire when on two recent occasions some of the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor were deported to the great chagrin and bewilderment of the whole Indian population? Pro-Indian members of Parliament drew the attention of the House to this un-English procedure from time to time, but only to elicit its justification even from such a pronounced apostle of liberty as John Morley. But now that articles 39 and 40 of the Great Charter which say that no "freeman shall be arrested or imprisoned or dispossessed of his tenement or outlawed or exiled, or in any wise proceeded against" and that "we will not put or cause to be put hands upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land" have been violated in the case of some British citizens in South Africa, the House feels called upon to remind all whom it may concern that they ought not to put, or cause to be put, hands upon any one except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the lands. In deporting the Indians an obsolete Act of a time when English administration was hardly consolidated in India was brought into requisition. That Act, whatever else it might be, was not certainly the law of the land. Thus here the British House of Commons in dealing with a people placed under its direct control went back upon the chief provision of the historic Treaty of Peace concluded at Runnymede between the English King and his people in the 13th century. Well might the South African Union retort "why were your *Magna Charta*, Petition of Rights and Habeas Corpus Act clean forgotten when you defended the action of your agents in India only six years ago?" It is known that the Great Charter was not always kept and it was confirmed thirty-eight times by different Kings and that the Habeas Corpus Act also was suspended several times, the last in the reign of George III. But never within the memory of recent times has England countenanced the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act except in dealing with the people of India and Ireland. Historically, the recent resolution of the House of Commons condemning the South African deportations and enforcing the observance of the various laws relating to the freedom of the British subject may be regarded as the 39th confirmation of the Great Charter which, together with the Revolution of 1688, inaugurates the history of the English nation according to Macaulay. After this emphatic declaration no more deportations will take place in India.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*)—*Police.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
7th April 1914.

Sequel to the police *sulum* case at Kalia, Jessore.

277. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that there is a sequel to the alleged police *sulum* case at Kalia, which has added to the sensation caused by the strange happenings there. Babu Parbati Nath Das, an old man of Kalia, Jessore, came by his death under most extraordinary circumstances. When his son subsequently went to the thana to lodge a complaint against the police, it was recorded, it is said, in a most irregular manner. The unfortunate man then made an application to the Subdivisional Officer of Narail, making allegations against the police. The police then accused Babu Rasik Lal Das Gupta, his three sons, and Babu Srish Chandra Das Gupta of the murder of Parbati Babu and sent up Rasik Babu and his son Nogendra, who were placed in *hajat* by the Subdivisional Officer. A bail application was made before the Subdivisional Officer, who having

refused it, the District Judge was moved for bail, when the Government Pleader appeared to oppose it. It is reported that the District Judge has released Rasik Babu and his son on a bail of Rs. 500 each. The matter is still under investigation.

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
8th April 1914.

The letter-bomb case.

278. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the remarkable judgment of Mr. Swinhoe in what is known as the letter-bomb case against a youth named Hari Charan Mandal should once more open the eyes of the authorities to the essentially mischievous and degrading character of the system of engaging spies and informers. In this case Radha Nath, the informer in question, managed to pick up the friendship of the unfortunate victim of this case and, like all traitorous villains, used that friendship as a lever wherewith simultaneously to encompass the ruin of his friend and aggrandise himself. The paper asks if Mr. Lowman knew Radha Nath's information "to be false," "on the only occasion he tested" it, why was an innocent youth, coming presumably of a respectable family, subjected to no end of trouble, anguish and harrassment on the information of such an informer and attempts made from day to day to leave no stone unturned to procure his conviction? It is not known if the prosecutors under such circumstances can conscientiously claim immunity if their victim now turns round and demands redress for the grievances and unmerited wrong done to him. And is it not their duty to prosecute the informer for not only giving false information of such a grave charge against an innocent man, but actually fabricating evidence to enmesh him in his diabolical coil? This case should engage the serious attention of the Governor in Council. Apart from the presecution of this particular individual, the question of abolishing the whole system of maintaining with the public money a nest of unscrupulous men glorified into "informers," demands His Excellency's earnest consideration. Radha Nath is only the type of a whole class the dangerous character of which was exposed long, long ago, and it is a wonder it should be allowed to exist here so long. The judgment of the Presidency Magistrate in the present case, however, furnishes the most eloquent condemnation of this system of fostering treachery at public expense and it will be extremely unfortunate, to say the least of it, if it is still sought to be perpetuated.

BENGALEE,
8th April 1914.

Assaults on Indians by Europeans.

279. The *Bengalee* observes that it has been time and again pointed out in the Indian press, that the nominal punishment usually inflicted on European culprits who commit assaults on Indians hardly produces a deterrent effect. The frequency of these cases completely invalidates the excuse systematically urged on behalf of these accused that they could not foresee that the degree of violence used would tend to any fatal results. It has now been established, almost with the certainty of a natural law, that the average Indian with his poor physique is no proof against such assaults. But still some Europeans do assault Indians, cause their death, bring untold miseries on their families, and escape with the trivial punishment attached to the offence of simple hurt. One has not yet forgotten the Shamnagar Mill assault case, in which a young Bengali painter was kicked to death and the offender was visited with a paltry fine of Rs. 150. And here is the upshot of another case of a similar nature in which L. J. Heath, Motor-foreman, Carraige and Wagon Department, North-Western Railway, violently assaulted his bearer, Ashrafdin, on suspicion of theft and caused his death:—"After ten minutes' deliberation the jury found the accused not guilty on the charge of grievous hurt and guilty on the charge of simple hurt. The Judge passed sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default one month's further imprisonment." Can it be doubted for a moment that one will never hear the last of such unfortunate occurrences an long of their trial will not lead to anything more than paltry fines or short term imprisonments? It is high time that the State adopted some effective means of bringing home to these culprits the serious nature of their guilt. In the present case the Crown should lose no time in moving the High Court for enhancement of punishment.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
9th April 1914.

The Chitpur murder case.

280. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the curtain has at last fallen on the case of Nirmal Kanta Ray and the accused has been discharged. It is glad that its suggestion has been accepted. It proposed, immediately after the second trial was over, that considering all circumstances and the profound sensation it had created, the best course for the Government was to enter "nolle prosequi" through the Advocate-General, and put an end to the unfortunate affair. Needless to say that, in adopting this course, the Government has acted wisely and nipped in the bud a rising tide of popular feeling which, if not stopped in time, might have convulsed the whole nation and brought needless unrest in the land, which is already seething with discontent. There is no doubt that the case has created a greater sensation than any political trial that has yet taken place in India, and that for some special reason. The murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh gave a great shock to the community, for he was a popular official. The capture of his alleged murderer was, therefore, received with much relief by the general public. It, however, soon transpired that a wrong man had been caught and the real culprits had escaped. The accused had all along vehemently protested his innocence; all the same, before he had been put on his trial, he was publicly branded as a murderer by the police authorities and large rewards bestowed on his captors. This, as the defence Counsel contended, could not but have an improper effect upon the prosecution witnesses, and might also have affected at least some of the jurors who had not then been empannelled. This naturally evoked popular sympathy for the accused. Nor was this all. As Mr. Norton in his memorable address to the jury on the 31st March pointed out, never was an accused placed under more serious disadvantages than the accused Nirmal Kanta. He was called upon twice within the period of 14 days to fight for his life before two separate juries. He was tried for the second time before the same learned Judge who had already tried him before a separate jury, and who on that occasion had summed up against him. At the very inception of the trial a resolute attempt was made to deprive him of every Indian juror, though every accused in the world was entitled to be tried by his own countrymen. And, lastly, though he was unanimously acquitted by the jury, composed both of Indians and Europeans, of the charge of murder, he was yet tried again on the minor charges of abetment and culpable homicide, which was not the practice of the High Court. The case has created an unprecedented sensation not only here but also in England, for another good reason. Along with the accused Nirmal Kanta Ray, the Calcutta Police were also on their trial. Referring to the *Times* criticism, the paper remarks that the condemnation of the police comes from a quarter least expected and how severe is its sting! "Very grave reflections are cast upon the Calcutta Police," says the *Times*. "The definite statement that the principal police witnesses were proved to be ex-convicts is very serious, as is also the suggestion that the chief culprit was not, after all, arrested." In another place, our contemporary says:—"The whole case was presented with a completeness which seemed to leave no loophole for error." The result shows that the case has been not a comedy of errors but a tragedy of blunders from the beginning to the end. It is really a wonder how such palpable blunders should have been allowed to be committed when the case had been in the hands of our good Governor and an honest Police Commissioner. The reflections of the *Times* ought to be an object-lesson to those responsible and irresponsible parties who never lose an opportunity to speak in rapturous terms of the police and try to white-wash their unjustifiable doings.

(*d*)—*Education.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
6th April 1914.

The Tropical School of Medicine.

281. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the Tropical School of Medicine has been ushered in with a flourish of trumpets and is to cost the public quite a mint of money. It was only the other day that His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of this school, but already one hears that Colonel Rogers, its life and soul, has managed to fall out with the Imperial authorities on the staffing of the school. It appears that the Imperial Government, which, in this case, is

practically the same as Sir Pardey Lukis, wants to put in as many of his I.M.S. protégés as possible into the staff of the College, whereas Colonel Rogers wants experts from all corners of the world, except, of course, India. It is said that Colonel Rogers has sent out the ultimatum that either he will have his men in or he will wash his hands of this Tropical School affair. By the bye, one would like to know how many of the Colonel's experts have been proposed to be recruited from the London Hospital batch, who have lately vowed to abjure all "black" things. Of course in all this controversy the Indians are nowhere, except as passive spectators. It is only a question between Europeans of the I. M. S. and those from abroad. For, this being a Tropical School of Medicine, built in a tropical country and constructed and maintained with the money of the tropical people, what would be more rational than that the whole school should be managed by non-tropical people?

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
8th April 1914.

The Tropical School of Medicine.

282. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is glad that the rumoured difference between the Imperial Government and Colonel Rogers and the threatened resignation of the latter have proved to be unfounded. But this, in any case, does not affect its main contention, viz, that in all this literature that is growing round this proposed institution there is not a spark of assurance that indigenous talents will be fully utilised by the authorities in working it. When Dr. Rogers sent his appeal for funds for publication to the paper, it duly published the same. But it took the opportunity of pointing out that the success of a research institute depended not on the grandeur of the buildings, nor on the lavish equipment of the hospitals and laboratories, but on the spirit with which the work would be carried on. It also requested the Governor or some leading official on behalf of Government to make statements at the opening ceremony of the Institute to clear up all doubts as to whether the Institute was going to be created mainly for the benefit of the I.M.S. officers and the so-called European experts, or some posts would be reserved for Indian workers in the department. When the question of the Calcutta Municipality making a suitable grant for the Institute came before the Calcutta Corporation, the advocates of Dr. Rogers' scheme applauded the scientific discoveries of Dr Rogers, gave an academic lecture on the benefits of scientific researches, drew rosy visions about the glorious discoveries of this Institute benefiting the world, but there was no indication that these enthusiasts were alive to the necessity of charity beginning at home. Moneyed men in Bengal are not dead to the interests of the hospitals or the calls of science, as will be evidenced by the facts that there is more contribution for hospitals in Bengal than in any other part of India and that men like Sir T. Palit and Dr. Ghosh have endowed almost the whole of their princely fortunes for the cause of scientific research. To find out what should be the proper method of development of research in India, one may look to the development of chemical research in Bengal. The chemical experts of the I.M.S. have held the posts of the Chemical Examiner in the various provinces. But with the exception of one, viz, Dr. Warden, none of them has contributed anything material towards the progress of the chemical science. On the other hand, several instances have occurred which prove that the expert chemists of the I.M.S. are not seldom inferior in ability and knowledge to many Indian chemists. With the advent of Dr. P. C. Ray there came a new era of chemical researches in India. Dr. Gopal Ch. Chatarji also is a bacteriologist of no mean order. So that, in utilising Indian talent in developing the Tropical School of Medicine, Colonel Rogers will be in no danger of working with unworthy materials or being handicapped by inapt pupils. Dr. Ray, in introducing this new era of chemical researches, did not ask for any lavishly equipped institute or special contribution from the Government or experts outside India, but only utilized the indigenous talent of the country. Dr. Rogers may also do the same with advantage. If he really wishes to introduce a new era of medical research in this country, let him also follow the same path. Let him also utilize the indigenous talent of the country. There are enough of hospitals and laboratories in Calcutta for carrying on necessary researches. Not only Dr. Rogers, but also the other professors of the Calcutta Medical College, can undertake researches and investigations in their respective lines of work.

(*h*) *General.*

MUSSALMAN,
3rd April 1914.

The desecration of mosques at Kidderpur.

283. The *Musalman* reverts to the serious situation created by the sacrilegious acts of the Port Commissioners in regard to the mosques and graveyards affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks. It is sorry that the Government of Bengal is still inactive. Religious sentiments of the Muhammadans have been most flagrantly disregarded, and still Government seems to be apathetic. The Muhammadan community was under the impression that, as declared in the Royal Proclamation of 1858, their sacred places, such as places of public worship, grave-yards, etc., are safe under British rule, but recent events have shown that it was an illusion. It is the Islamic belief that a mosque or a graveyard is sacred and that the land on which a mosque stands is not transferable. The desecration of a graveyard and the demolition of a mosque are therefore outrageous to the religious feelings and sentiments of the Muhammadans. Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria enjoined all those who might be in authority under her to abstain from all interference with the religious belief of her subjects on pain of her highest displeasure. Are the officers responsible for the sacrileges being in any way given to understand that they are incurring the greatest displeasure of His Majesty the King-Emperor? Certainly not. The thing is that the Royal Proclamation is not a law, and any action in violation of that Proclamation does not involve any penalty, and it is therefore that the religious feelings and sentiments of the people of India are often wounded by officials and others with impunity. The amendment of the Land Acquisition Act has become extremely necessary and it is a pity that Government has not yet seen its way to accede to the prayer of the people in this connection. The apparent indifference of the Government of Bengal in regard to the restoration of the Lashkarpur Mosque and the sanctity and existence of other mosques and graveyards affected has caused deep disappointment among the Muhammadans. The paper wishes that some high officials were present at the mass meeting held on Sunday (5th April 1914), and gauged the feelings of those present at the meeting. A number of C. I. D. officers were present, and the Government must have had a report of the meeting; but that is not sufficient to give the authorities a correct idea of the feelings of the Muhammadans in regard to the sacrilegious as well as the seeming indifference of the Government of Bengal. "Will His Excellency Lord Carmichael be pleased to assure the community of the attitude of the Government without any further delay? Statesmanship demands that the difficulties should be solved as early as possible."

BENGALEE,
7th April 1914.

The Inspector of Judicial Offices.

284. The *Bengalee* remarks that the Bengal Budget provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Judicial Offices on a salary of Rs. 18,000 a year. There is a rumour that jobbery is likely to be perpetrated in connection with this appointment and a gentleman who came out to this country as an advertiser of type-writing machines it to be the first Inspector of Judicial Offices. Indian administrative appointments present many surprises. How the quondan advertiser of type-writing machines has qualified himself for this office, an expectant public would be curious to know. Possibly His Excellency Lord Carmichael knows nothing at all about this matter; but it is hoped, after the revelation made, he will look into it. The public were naturally expecting a member of the Provincial Service to be placed in charged of the new office. One can only hope that one is mistaken in the information received, though it comes from a source thoroughly trustworthy.

BENGALEE,
5th April 1914.

The Bengal Provincial Conference.

285. The *Bengalee* observes that every district and subdivision is busy electing delegates to the coming Provincial Conference at Comilla. The local people are leaving no stone unturned to make the session a success. Mr. B. Chakrabartti, the President-elect, will perhaps give a practical turn to the deliberations of this year's Conference. Summer has set in, and within a few days complaints about the dearth of pure drinking water in the mufassal villages will begin. This year malaria took an epidemic form and raged

furiously even amongst the urban population, not to speak of the indigent villagers who are almost used to it. The leading public workers of Bengal ought to exchange views as to how they should fight malaria, and settle a common plan of action. Then there is the all-important question of forcing the pace of the *swadeshi* movement, which from some unfortunate causes has suffered a temporary set-back. And, lastly, the new educational policy of the Government, the Press Act, and the Contempt Bill make it imperative to guide and instruct public opinion in regard to these matters.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALEE,
7th April 1914.

Lord Carmichael and anarchical crimes.

216. The *Bengalee* observes that His Excellency Lord Carmichael closed the session of the Bengal Legislative Council with an important speech which in some of its aspects deserves careful consideration. The warning which he addressed to the young men of Bengal and to the leaders of public opinion to set their house in order, if Bengal is steadily to move forward in the path of progress, requires special notice. His Excellency observed that there was a small number of men, very small indeed, who would commit any crime to harm the Government. Then, again, there are others, mostly young and enthusiastic men, who are quite willing to be persuaded to join these; and, lastly, there are those, also a small number, who have a certain sympathy with these men. His Excellency added with perfect justice:—"that the real cure lies in public opinion, and I do appeal most earnestly to you, who obviously can affect public opinion, to take any and every chance which may offer itself to guide the young men of your country to look on the future of their country in a way less likely to do harm to it than I fear may be the case if they listen to the persuasions of some persons who are, I believe, at present anxious to influence them." The forces of public opinion must be arrayed against the elements of disorder. The education of public opinion must indeed take some time; but it should be taken in hand with vigour. The attitude of public opinion has indeed improved; but more yet remains to be done. Young Bengalis have rendered such splendid social service in connection with the recent Burdwan floods that the paper appeals to them with some confidence to help it in this great task. Their education has taught them what is best for their country—for her progress and development along lines of normal evolution. The young men must set their faces against those diabolical crimes which have darkened the history of Bengal for the last few years and create a body of public opinion amongst them which will make it impossible for any one of them to go astray.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
7th April 1914.

Why sanitary reforms are not carried out.

217. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that not the least of the curious features of the late budget discussion of the Bengal Council was the reply given by the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda to the complaint that the Government had not carried out even such sanitary reforms as it might have done with the funds at its disposal. Lakhs of provincial grants on the head of sanitation remained unexpended last year. One would have inferred from this that the sanitary condition of the province was so perfect that the Government had nothing to do with these huge amounts and so "declined them with thanks." The fact, on the contrary, is that not only is Bengal the most insanitary province in the whole of India, but it is the Local Government itself that often has to lament over the insufficiency of the funds at its disposal to cope with its many urgent provincial needs. And yet, when people complain that Government has not made full use of the amount of sanitary grant allotted to it, what is the reply of its responsible member in charge of sanitation? Well, here it is:—

> "The Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda dealt mainly with sanitation, and remarked that if schemes had not been carried through, the fault did not lie on the side of Government. Three more members had been added to Sanitary Boards, and rules had been framed laying down the duties of Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Engineers. So far as sanitary improvements were concerned, they had found a desire to stand in the way of improvement even when liberal grants were made by Government. It was not Government who could bring

about great sanitary improvements. That depended entirely on the people. So long as the feeling existed that neither good water nor sanitary surroundings were conducive to health, he was afraid sanitary improvements would be out of the question."

The above is quoted from the summarised report of the proceedings of the Council. It is enough to give an idea of the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Nawab Saheb. The Government has complete and absolute control over the funds at its disposal. It knows what are the reforms most needful in the present circumstances. Lastly, it has unlimited power and resources at its back to carry out those reforms. If, even after all this, it justifies its inability to make proper use of the public money by flaunting its magnanimity in adding "three more members" to the Sanitary Boards, and by throwing all the blame on an unnamed and unknowable quarter, where are the helpless people to go? Indeed, if the Government had the funds and the power and the will to carry out the reforms, why on earth did it yield like a weakling to this unrighteous "desire to stand in the way of improvement?" This is all the more unaccountable when its duty was (and it had the power too) to override those standing in the way of the responsible performance of its obligations. This brings one to the most extraordinary part of Mr. Huda's reply. "So long as the feelings exists, that neither good water nor sanitary surroundings were conducive to health, he was afraid sanitary improvements would be out of the question!" It is difficult to believe that sane people or even savages would go about saying that *bad water* and *insanitary surroundings* were conducive to health and clamouring for the same! And to say this of Bengal of all places, whose people have been for the last thirty or forty years simply crying over their drinking water difficulties and the insanitary condition of the villages, is rather a big draft on public credulity.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bengal Moslem League.

MUSSALMAN,
3rd April 1914.

288. The *Mussalman* remarks that the annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League will be held at Dacca on the 13th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq. It is regretted that members were not given timely notice of the meeting, and it is doubted whether even the delayed notice has been sent to all the members. Some new members who were elected in December last have yet received no notice at all. This is most irregular, but the paper hopes it co-religionists will be a little indulgent and those who are members of the League will attend the annual meeting even if they have not had any formal notice of the same. Questions of vital importance to the Muhammadan community will be discussed at the sessions, and it is necessary that the attendance should be a large one. In the notice which has been just issued over the signatures of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and Mr. Z R. Zahid Suhrawardy, Secretaries to the League, is found: "Members and delegates are requested to intimate their intention to attend the meeting . . . . to Khan Bahadur Saiyid Aulad Husain, Dacca." The word "delegates" has probably been inserted by mistake, as the Moslem League admits no delegates, its meetings being confined to its member only. Of course visitors are welcome, but they have no right to take part in the deliberations of the League or to vote. The Moslem public should bear this in mind, and the Secretaries, too, should rectify the mistake as soon as possible. It would not be fair to invite delegates and then tell them, when they attend, that they have no right to vote or take part in the deliberations.

Indian medical students in England.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,
7th April 1914.

289. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that it will be seen from a Punjab Government press *communiqué* that the Dean of the London Hospital Medical College, in his reply to the Principal of the Lahore Medical College, has sought to put an altogether innocent complexion on the anti-Indian attitude of the London Hospital students which has been the subject of so much comment in the Indian papers. The paper is assured that Captain Forbes, said to be an I M S., was not there. All the same, this general denial as to "the wording and sense of the recommendations" is hardly enough to dispel the bitterness and indignation that has been created. In order to do that,

what the Dean ought to have done was to deny categorically, one by one, the offensive resolutions that the London Hospital students are reported to have passed against the Indian students, as also to quote the exact resolutions passed by the former in the course of the "protest" or "heated discussion" referred to by him. Far from doing so, what he does is to whittle down the alleged outrageous conduct of the London Hospital students into a more "protest," and to justify it on the ground of the too lavish generosity of the London Hospital in admitting students from the East. It will be idle to conceal that the reports of the said outrageous conduct of the London Hospital students had penetrated more than skin-deep into the Indian minds, and neither the "warm" speech by Mr. Mallet on behalf of the Indian students, nor the distinction drawn between Indian and Egyptian students "to the advantage of the former," nor the gratuitous advice to intending medical students from India, will act as soothing balm. But there is one admission of the Dean in his letter that is distinctly reassuring and that will, it is hoped, serve to weed out any little traces of misgiving or suspicion that may have been lingering in any mind as the behaviour of Indian medical students in England. Here is it:—"Not since I have been the Dean of this College have I had any instance of an ungentlemanly medical student brought to my notice."

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, Camac Street;
Calcutta,
The 11th April 1914.

B. S. Press—16-4-1914—33X—182—H. C. and C. W.